

**Directorate of Education
GNCT of Delhi
Practice Paper
CLASS-XII (2026-27)
GEOGRAPHY (Code:029)**

TIME : 3 HOURS

M.M. : 70

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
2. This question paper is divided into **five** sections. **Sections-A, B, C, D and E.**
3. **Section A** - Question number **1 to 17** are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. **Section B**- Question number **18 and 19** are Source based questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. **Section C**- Question number **20 to 23** are Short Answer type questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
6. **Section D** Question number **24 to 28** are Long Answer type questions carrying 5 markseach. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
7. **Section E** Question number 29 and 30 are Map based questions related to identification and locating and labelling of geographical features respectively carrying 5 marks each.
8. The outline map of India and world provided to you must be attached within your answer sheet.
9. Use of template or stencils for drawing Outline map is allowed.

SECTION-A		
Q.1	Which of the following activities fall under Primary Activities? 1. Fishing 2. Mining 3. Agriculture 4. Iron and steel manufacturing A. 1 and 2 only B. 1, 2 and 3 only C. 2 and 4 only D. 1, 2, 3 and 4	1
Q.2	Irrigation water in India is used mainly for: A. Industry B. Domestic use C. Agriculture	1

	D. Transport	
Q.3	There are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below. Assertion (A): Secondary activities add value to raw materials obtained from primary activities. Reason (R): Manufacturing and processing activities transform raw materials into useful finished or semi-finished goods. A. Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is correct, but R is incorrect. D. A is incorrect, but R is correct.	1
Q.4	Which of the following is the most appropriate regarding Sustainable Development? A. Maximising the exploitation of resources to meet the needs of the present generation. B. Giving priority only to economic development. C. Meeting present needs while maintaining the ability of future generations to meet their needs. D. Eliminating the role of natural resources in the process of development.	1
Q.5	Which of the following is NOT an objective of planning in India? A. Reducing regional inequalities. B. Rational utilisation of resources. C. Promoting the development of backward regions. D. Concentrating development only in selected regions.	1
Q.6	There are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below. Assertion (A): Human development is not limited to an increase in income. Reason (R): Human development aims to provide people with greater choices, including better health, education and standard of living. A. Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is correct, but R is incorrect. D. A is incorrect, but R is correct.	1
Q.7	A farmer uses irrigation, high-yielding seeds, chemical fertilisers and modern machinery instead of depending entirely on rainfall, and produces crops for the market. Which characteristic of agriculture is best represented by this example? A. Primitive subsistence agriculture B. Modern commercial agriculture	1

	C. Nomadic herding D. Gathering	
Q.8	Which of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched? A. Iron ore — Metallic mineral B. Coal — Conventional source of energy C. Petroleum — Fossil fuel D. Mica — Energy resource	1
Q.9	Which of the following situations is more favourable for the development of a dispersed rural settlement? A. Flat fertile plains and very high population pressure B. Limited agricultural land and intense concentration of houses C. Uneven terrain with relatively greater distances between agricultural fields and houses D. A highly developed central business district	1
Q.10	Why is it not sufficient to consider only the birth rate to understand population growth in India? A. Because population change is also influenced by death rate and migration. B. Because birth rate has no relationship with population change. C. Because population growth depends only on area. D. Because death rate remains the same in all regions.	1
Q.11	Suppose two countries have the same per capita income. Country X has better education and health facilities, while Country Y has lower levels of these facilities. Which conclusion is more appropriate from the perspective of human development? A. Both countries must necessarily have the same level of human development. B. Country X may have a relatively higher level of human development. C. Country Y will certainly have a higher level of human development. D. Human development has no relationship with education and health.	1
Q.12	Which of the following statements are correct regarding the distribution of world population? 1. Population distribution is highly uneven. 2. River valleys and fertile plains attract dense populations in many regions. 3. Extremely arid and extremely cold regions generally have low population density. 4. Human population distribution is determined only by climate. A. 1 and 2 only B. 1, 2 and 3 only C. 2, 3 and 4 only	1

	D. 1, 2, 3 and 4											
Q.13	Match the following: <table> <tr> <th>List-I</th> <th>List-II</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Net Sown Area</td> <td>a. Land sown at least once during a year</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Fallow Land</td> <td>b. Land kept out of cultivation for some period</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Culturable Waste Land</td> <td>c. Land suitable for cultivation but currently not under use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Cropping Intensity</td> <td>d. Ratio indicating multiple cropping on the same land</td> </tr> </table> A. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d B. 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c C. 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d D. 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b	List-I	List-II	1. Net Sown Area	a. Land sown at least once during a year	2. Fallow Land	b. Land kept out of cultivation for some period	3. Culturable Waste Land	c. Land suitable for cultivation but currently not under use	4. Cropping Intensity	d. Ratio indicating multiple cropping on the same land	1
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Q.14	What is the major tool for reducing regional disparities in India? A. Stopping industrialisation B. Planning C. Increasing migration D. Reducing urbanisation	1										
	Read the following source and answers of the questions no 15, 16 and 17. Ralegan Siddhi is a small village in the district of Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra. It has become an example for watershed development throughout the country. In 1975, this village was caught in a web of poverty and illicit liquor trade. The transformation took place when a retired army personnel, settled down in the village and took up the task of watershed development. He convinced villagers about the importance of family planning and voluntary labour; preventing open grazing, felling trees, and liquor prohibition. Voluntary labour was necessary to ensure minimum dependence on the government for financial aids. "It socialised the costs of the projects." explained the activist. Even those who were working outside the village contributed to the development by committing a month's salary every year. Work began with the percolation tank constructed in the village. In 1975, the tank could not hold water. The embankment wall leaked. People voluntarily repaired the embankment. The seven wells below it swelled with water in summer for the first time in the living memory of the people. The people reposed their faith in him and his visions. A youth group called Tarun Mandal was formed. The group worked to ban the dowry system, caste discrimination and untouchability. Liquor distilling units were removed and prohibition imposed. Open grazing was completely banned with a new emphasis on stall-feeding. The cultivation of water-intensive crops like sugarcane was banned. Crops such as pulses, oilseeds and certain cash crops with low water requirements were encouraged. All elections to local bodies began to be held on the basis of consensus. "It made the community leaders complete representatives of the people." A system of Nyay Panchayats (informal courts) were also set up. Since then, no case has been referred to the police. A											

	Rs.22 lakh school building was constructed using only the resources of the village. No donations were taken. Money, if needed, was borrowed and paid back. The villagers took pride in this self-reliance. A new system of sharing labour grew out of this infusion of pride and voluntary spirit. People volunteered to help each other in agricultural operation. Landless labourers also gained employment. Today the village plans to buy land for them in adjoining villages.	
Q.15	What type of participation was encouraged for watershed development in Ralegan Siddhi? A. Government assistance only B. Voluntary labour C. Assistance from private companies D. Foreign assistance	1
Q.16	Farmers in a village grow crops requiring large amounts of water despite limited water resources. Based on the Ralegan Siddhi model, what would be the most appropriate decision? A. Expand water-intensive crops B. Promote crops requiring less water C. Stop irrigation completely D. Cultivate only cash crops	1
Q17	The watershed development work in Ralegan Siddhi began with the construction of: A. A canal B. A percolation tank C. A large dam D. A rainwater pipeline	1
SECTION-B		
Q.18	QUESTION NO 18 AND 19 ARE SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS	

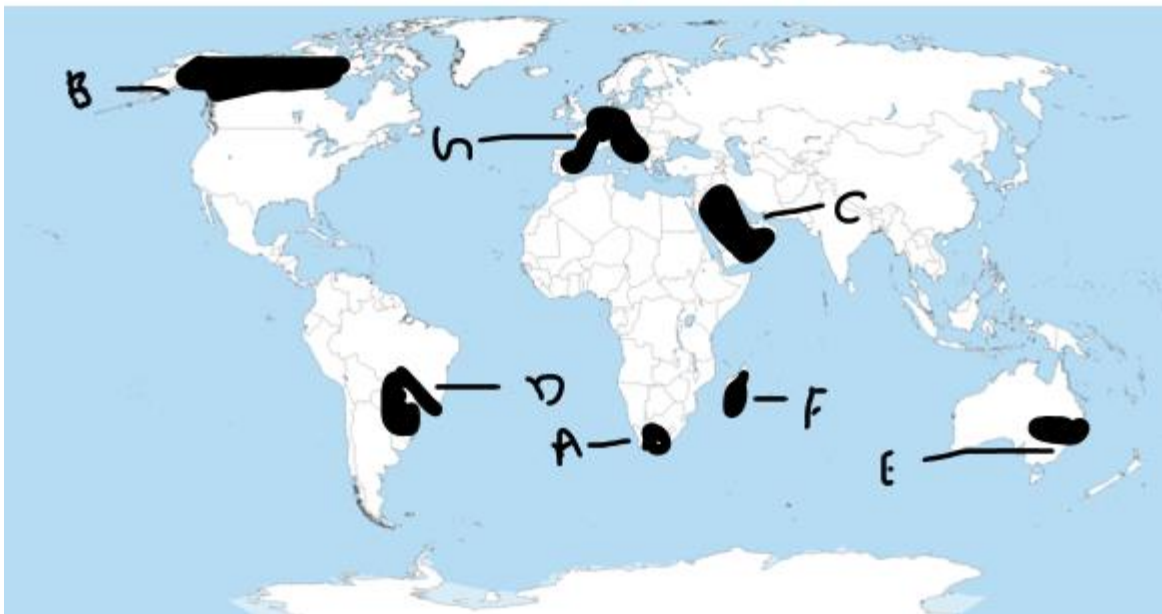
	Q. Study the given world map showing the regions associated with Subsistence Hunting and Food Gathering. Identify the following and write their correct names: 18.1 Identify the continent marked A, where subsistence hunting and food gathering is practised in some regions. 18.2 Identify the continent marked B, where subsistence hunting and food gathering is practised in some regions. 18.3 Name the primary activity represented by the shaded regions on the map. Note: For Visually Impaired Students in lieu of Q. No. 18 18.1 Name any one region of the world where hunting and gathering is still practised. 18.2 Name any one product obtained through food gathering. 18.3 State one characteristic of subsistence hunting and gathering.	1+1+1=3
Q.19	An important aspect of population growth in India is the growth of its adolescents. At present the share of adolescents i.e., up to the age group of 10-19 years is about 20.9 per cent (2011), among which male adolescents constitute 52.7 per cent and female adolescents constitute 47.3 per cent. The adolescent population, though, regarded as the youthful population having high potentials, but at the same time they are quite vulnerable if not guided and channelised properly. There are many challenges for the society as far as these adolescents are concerned, some of which are lower age at marriage, illiteracy – particularly female illiteracy, school dropouts, low intake of nutrients, high rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers, high rate of HIV and AIDS infections, physical and mental disability or retardedness, drug abuse and	1+1+1=3

	alcoholism, juvenile delinquency and commitment of crimes, etc. In view of these, the Government of India has undertaken certain policies to impart proper education to the adolescent groups so that their talents are better channelised and properly utilised. The National Youth Policy is one example which has been designed to look into the overall development of our large youth and adolescent population. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (1×3=3) 19.1 Why is the adolescent population considered both potentially productive and vulnerable in India? 19.2 Identify any two major challenges faced by the adolescent population in India as mentioned in the passage. 19.3 How can government initiatives such as the National Youth Policy contribute to the development of adolescents?	
SECTION-C		
Q.20	How does the concept of neo-determinism establish a balance between environmental determinism and possibilism? Explain. OR How has technological advancement influenced the relationship between human beings and the natural environment? Explain with suitable examples.	3
Q.21	Why do modern industries tend to concentrate in certain regions and form industrial agglomerations? Explain any three reasons.	3
Q.22	Physical conditions significantly influence the types and patterns of rural settlements in India. Support the statement with three suitable points.	3
Q.23	How did area-specific planning contribute to improving the quality of life of the tribal population in the Bharmaur region? Explain. OR Why is ecological sustainability an important consideration in the development of the Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area? Explain any three reasons.	3
SECTION-D		
Q.24	Why is water scarcity increasing in many parts of India? Give any two reasons. Suggest any three measures for the conservation and sustainable management of water resources.. OR Why is the decline in per capita availability of agricultural land a matter of concern in India? Give two reasons. Explain any three major problems faced by Indian agriculture.	2+3=5
Q.25	Explain how variations in physical environment, technology and socio-economic conditions have resulted in different forms of agricultural practices in the world.	5
Q.26	Describe the major phases of population growth in India and explain the factor responsible for the changing growth rate OR	5

	Examine the spatial variations in the density of population in India. Why do the Northern Plains and Kerala support relatively high population densities?	
Q.27	Examine the significance of non-conventional sources of energy for meeting India's growing energy requirements and achieving sustainable development.	5
Q.28	"Development is meaningful only when it enlarges people's choices and improves their quality of life." Explain the statement in the context of human development. OR A region records rapid economic growth, but the benefits are concentrated among a small section of society. At the same time, excessive resource use is affecting the opportunities available to future generations. Evaluate this development pattern with reference to the pillars of human development.	5

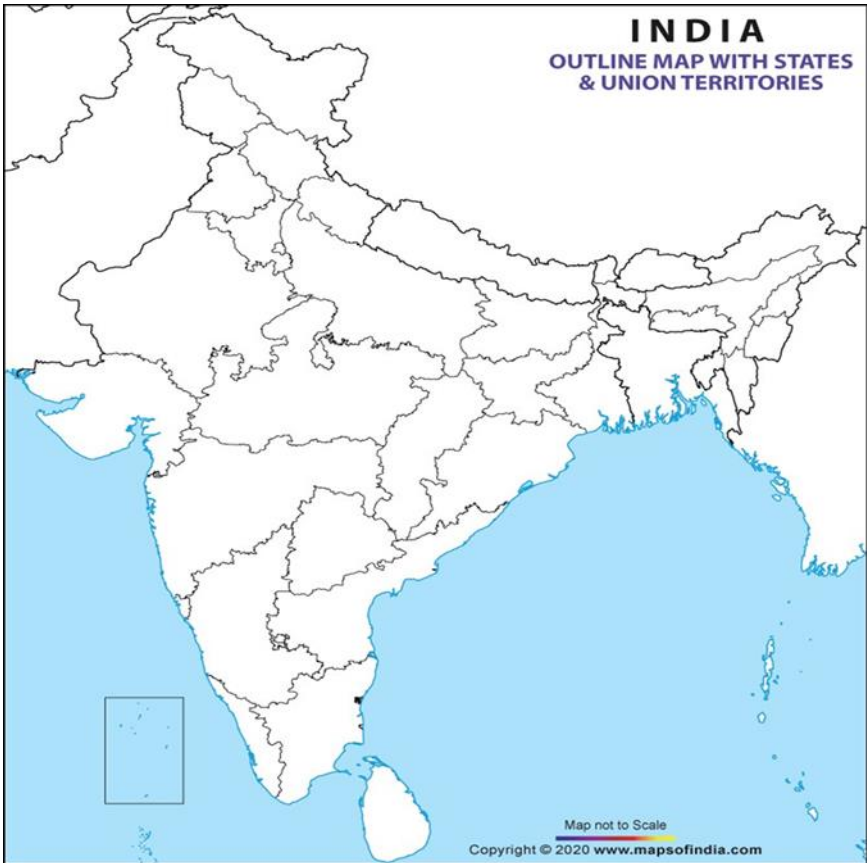
SECTION-E

Q.29	On the given political map of the World, geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near each feature. A. An area of extensive commercial grain farming B. An area of subsistence gathering C. An area of nomadic herding D. An area of mixed farming E. An area of commercial livestock rearing. F. An area of nomadic herding G. An area of mixed farming	5
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Note: For Visually Impaired Students in lieu of Q.29

- A. Name an area of extensive commercial grain farming located in Africa.
- B. Name an area of subsistence gathering located in North America.
- C. Name an area of nomadic herding located in Asia
- D. Name an area of mixed farming located in South America continent

	E. Name an area of commercial livestock rearing located in Australia F. Name an area of extensive nomadic herding located in Africa G. Name an area of farming located in Europe	
Q.30	Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols: 30.1 State having lowest population density 30.2 Leading sugarcane producing state 30.3 An iron ore mine in odisha 30.4 singhbhum copper mine 30.5 An oil refinery located in Bihar 30.6 Raniganj coal mine 30.7 Largest Jute producing state	5
	 INDIA OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES Map not to Scale Copyright © 2020 www.mapsofindia.com	

Note: For Visually Impaired Students in lieu of Q.30.

- 30.1 Name the State having lowest population density
- 30.2 Name the leading sugarcane producing state

- 30.2 Name the iron ore mine located in Odisha.
- 30.4 Name the copper mine located in Jharkhand
- 30.5 Name an oil refinery located in Bihar
- 30.6 Name the coal mine located in West Bengal
- 30.7 Name the largest Jute producing state